

6200.1

OPI: MPITS/SISPD

PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF FSIS 6200  
FORM SERIES

I. PURPOSE

Sets forth responsibilities and provides instructions for completion of FSIS 6200 Form Series (formerly FSIS Form 9300 Series), Ante Mortem and Post Mortem Inspection Summary.

II. CANCELLATION

MPI Manual, Section 20.11 and 20.12.  
Chart 20.1, Page 211, MPI Manual, Items 8 and 9

III. REASON FOR ISSUANCE

To provide a directive for instructions on preparing and submitting the revised FSIS 6200 Form Series, formerly the FSIS 9300 Form Series.

IV. REFERENCES

MPI Regulations, Part 320.1

V. FORMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following will appear as abbreviated in this directive:

FSIS 6200-10	Ante Mortem and Post Mortem Inspection Summary - Cattle
FSIS 6200-11	Ante Mortem and Post Mortem Inspection Summary - Swine
FSIS 6200-12	Ante Mortem and Post Mortem Inspection Summary - Sheep and Goats
FSIS 6200-13	Ante Mortem and Post Mortem Inspection Summary - Equine and Others
FSIS 6200-14	Daily Disposition Record
FSIS 6200-15	Ante Mortem and Post Mortem Inspection Summary - Calves
MPI	Meat and Poultry Inspection
IIC	Inspector In Charge
VS	Veterinary Services
VSL	Veterinary Services

	Laboratory
NVSL	National Veterinary Services Laboratory
VMO	Veterinary Medical Officer

## Vl. DATA COLLECTED ON FORMS

The FSIS Form 6200 Series are summaries showing the numbers of head of livestock slaughtered in Federally inspected establishments and the disposition of those carcasses. Also included on the weekly forms are the numbers of livers condemned, the numbers of implant tests performed, the numbers of specimens collected, the numbers of animals tagged as U.S. Suspects, the numbers of on-line and off-line slaughter inspectors and the chain speed. This series of forms provide data for the Livestock and Poultry Disease Reporting System. Examples of the completed forms are attached.

## VII. IIC'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

A. FSIS Form 6200-14 (formerly FSIS Form 9300-5). See Attachments 1, 2 and 3. The IIC will complete this form to document the disposition actions on retained carcasses, provide the primary information for the weekly FSIS 6200 forms, and report the slaughter of tuberculosis "suspects" or "exposed" tuberculosis reactors and animals found to have certain reportable diseases. After carcass disposition, entries will be made on the FSIS 6200-14, as soon as possible. Except for special reports (See Item Vll B.), make an original only. Retain the form with the duplicate weekly 6200s and related reports in the inspector's file. Prepare an FSIS 6200-14 each day for each species according to the following directions:

1. Total Hours. Calculate elapsed time from start to end of kill and subtract breakdown, coffee breaks, lunch periods, changeover times from one species to another and similar production delays of 5 or more minutes. Round off the total to the nearest 1/4 hour; e.g., record 7 hours and 40 minutes as 7 3/4 hours.

2. Carcass Disposition. The post-mortem disposition of U.S. suspects, carcasses condemned or passed with restriction (passed for cooking, passed for refrigeration, or passed for use in cooked, comminuted product only), and any carcass retained pending laboratory findings will be individually recorded in the narrative section (See Attachment 1). All other carcass dispositions may be tallied in the "Unlisted" Tags. . ." section (See Attachment 2). A breakdown and explanation of those dispositions are as follows: a. NARRATIVE SECTION OF FSIS FORM 6200-14. U.S. Suspects. Record the suspect tag number and retained tag number in their respective columns. For "untagged" suspects, write the retained tag number across both columns. Name

the disease or condition (diagnosis). If the carcass was condemned or passed with restriction, describe the lesions and their extent. If the carcass was passed, a detailed description is not required. Mark the appropriate disposition block as indicated on the form. Enter the code number for the disposition of the carcass (See e. below). Enter the type of animal by class code number (See Attachment 3).

b. Regular Kill Condemned or Passed with Restriction. Record the retained tag number in the "retain" column. Record the primary diagnosis and describe the lesion. In lieu of word descriptions, entries for tuberculosis or caseous lymphadenitis may be coded using the key at the top of the form to describe the location and extent of lesions. Mark the appropriate disposition block, and enter the code number for the condition and the code number for the class of animal.

c. Retained Pending Laboratory Findings. Record the tag number(s) in the appropriate column, and write a description of conditions and the statement "retained pending laboratory findings." In addition, write "see 6-35" if the carcass was retained for suspected nonreactor tuberculosis and lesions were submitted to VSL. Leave the disposition and code number blocks blank. On the day laboratory findings are received and disposition is made, repeat the tag number(s) and descriptive findings and diagnosis, and mark the appropriate disposition block. Enter the disease code number and class code in the appropriate column.

d. UNLISTED TAGS. Nonsuspects - Passed without restriction. Tally the disposition in the appropriate block in the "Unlisted Tags . . ." section. Entries in this section should be recorded by class if more than one class within a species is slaughtered on a given day. (For example, see Attachment 2, Arthritis code 201). Several blank blocks are provided to record conditions not preprinted in this section. Total each block at the end of the day. Include in each total the inspector's dispositions such as cervical abscesses and localized cervical or mesenteric swine tuberculosis.

e. Code Numbers. Each disposition entry must be given a code number so the data can be reported on the weekly summary (FSIS 6200-10, 6200-12, 6200-13, or 6200-15). The code number must be one that appears on the applicable weekly 6200 because there are no provisions for modifying blocks on the weekly forms. To determine the appropriate code number, first examine the weekly 6200 to see if the diagnosis is listed in the "Disease or Condition" column on

the form. If it is not listed, refer to Attachment 4. If the exact diagnosis is not listed on Attachment 4, choose the code number which best classifies the diagnosis. The requirement to assign a code number compatible with data processing needs should not influence the IIC's diagnosis or narrative description. Code numbers for the "class" of animals will provide age approximations and sex of each carcass. The FSIS 6200 series uses the following class codes:

bulls and stags (11)  
steers (12)  
cows (13)  
heifers (14)  
bob veal calves (21)  
formula fed veal (22)  
non-formula fed veal (23)  
calves greater than 400 pounds (24)  
mature sheep (22)  
lambs and yearlings (32)  
goats (40)  
barrows and gilts (51)  
stags and boars (52)  
sows (53) equine (6)  
and other (80)

f. Multiple Conditions . The data on slaughter reports is intended to reflect an accurate record of the prevalence of diseases encountered. If multiple conditions are found in a carcass, record them as follows:

1. Related Conditions. Enter the code for the primary condition only. For example, for a carcass with epithelioma and associated cachexia, describe the eye lesions and the cachexia in the narrative, but record only code 301 (epithelioma).

2. Unrelated Conditions. Enter the code for each condition. If the carcass was condemned or passed with restriction, enter only the code for the primary condition in the narrative section and tally the other conditions found in the "Unlisted Tags . . ." section. For example, a carcass condemned for extensive epithelioma also had a leg fracture. Enter code 302 in the narrative section and tally one code 605 (injury) in the "Unlisted Tags . . ." section. A carcass can be reported as condemned only once.

3. Livers Condemned. Record condemned livers from cattle, calves, and equines by number and cause in the appropriate block. Record condemned livers from sheep, goats, or swine by weight (all causes combined) under code 798. Unless a scale weight is

available, calculate the number of pounds condemned by multiplying the number of livers condemned by an average weight factor (sheep and goats 1 1/2 pounds, mixed swine 3 pounds, sows and boars 5 pounds). Round totals to the next whole pound; e.g., 45 1/2 pounds should be reported as 46.

4. Ante-Mortem Condemned. Record the total number of animals condemned for each cause in the appropriate block. If animals are condemned for reasons not found in this section, write the new condition and its code number in a blank space provided. The new code number selected must be one found in the "Disease or Condition" column of the weekly 6200 form. Do not make duplicate entries. Entries in the section "Ante-Mortem Condemned" should be recorded by class if more than one class within a given species is slaughtered on a given day. (For example, see Attachment 2, Arthritis code 201.)

5. Signature and Title. The FSIS Form 6200-14 must be signed by the IIC who prepared the report or, in his/her absence, by a designated inspector.

B. Special Reports. When the following conditions are encountered, a separate FSIS 6200-14 must be prepared.

1. Specific Diseases. Certain foreign and domestic diseases have been identified as having special impact. These are African horsesickness, African swine fever, anthrax, bluetongue, bovine contagious pleuropneumonia, contagious ecthyma, dourine, equine encephalitides, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, lumpy skin disease, pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease), rabies, rinderpest, scabies, scrapie, sheep pox, swine fever (Hog Cholera), swine vesicular disease, Teschen disease, and vesicular disease. Whenever livestock are discovered with any of the above diseases, the following steps will apply:

a. Notify the nearest VS official (field veterinarian or veterinarian in charge) by collect telephone call.

b. Prepare a separate FSIS 6200-14 in duplicate, showing the disposition of affected animals or carcasses and the name of the official notified. Record the disposition of vesicular diseases as code 110 and all other as code 900 (other reportable diseases). File the copy, and mail the original to:

Industrial Engineering and  
Data Services  
MPITS/FSIS/USDA  
Room 4901, South Building

2. Tuberculosis Reactor. Prepare an FSIS 6200-14 in triplicate to report the slaughter of a tuberculosis reactor. Enter the reactor tag number in the "suspect" column and the MPI retained tag number in the "retain" column. If lesions are found, describe them by using the key at the top of the form and, if request lesions are submitted to NVSL, indicate the samples submitted and the packing medium by entering "1" (formalin) and/or "B" (sodium borate) under the appropriate lesion key. If no lesions are found, write "no gross lesions found". The reporting code number for all tuberculosis reactors (with or without lesions) is code 107. Mail one copy to the VS veterinarian in charge and one copy to the State animal disease control official in the State of origin of the slaughtered reactor. File the third copy with the other FSIS 6200-14s for that day.

3. Tuberculosis "Suspects" or "Exposed." Prepare an FSIS 6200-14 in duplicate. Record the tag numbers, describe any lesions found or write "no gross lesions found," and mark the appropriate disposition block. If lesions are found, the code number is 106. If no lesions are found, leave the code number blank. Mail the original to the VS veterinarian in charge in the State of origin. File the copy.

4. Brucellosis Reactors. The slaughter of brucellosis reactors is verified by returning a copy of VS Form 1-27 (Shipping Permit) to VS. Do not record them on FSIS 6200-14, unless they are retained for other cause(s); do not make reference to the fact that the carcass was a brucellosis reactor. The slaughter of brucellosis reactors should not be delayed for lack of identification reactors or shipping permits. After slaughter, submit VS Form 1-68.

5. Improperly Identified Reactors. When improperly identified tuberculosis or brucellosis reactors are received, complete VS Form 1-68. Reactors should be considered improperly identified when (1) the "B" or "T" brand is missing or not visible on the left jaw, (2) a reactor tag is not present in the left ear, or (3) the shipping permit (VS Form 1-27) is incorrect or does not accompany the animals. Distribute the VS Form 1-68 as indicated on the form.

C. Weekly Forms 6200-10, 6200-11, 6200-12, 6200-13, 6200-15. The IIC will prepare a weekly FSIS Form 6200 in duplicate for each species slaughtered for the week ending each Saturday. When both goats and sheep are slaughtered, they must be reported on separate FSIS 6200-12 forms. Similarly, if both equine and "others" are slaughtered, they must be reported on separate FSIS 6200-13 forms. The duplicate weekly forms should be filed in the IIC's file with supporting documents. The original should be mailed to:

Data Services Center, FSIS, USDA  
210 Walnut Street, Room 791  
Des Moines, IA 50309

Complete the weekly FSIS 6200 series according to the following directions:

1. No Kill. If a species is normally slaughtered by the establishment but is not slaughtered during the reporting week, complete only the heading line (see Section B.4.(a.)), and write "NO KILL" across the face of the form.
2. Intermittent Operations. If a plant discontinues or suspends slaughter of a species for an extended period of time, submit one "NO KILL" report at the beginning of the inactive period. Write across the face of the form "discontinued until (date) " and the estimated date slaughter will resume. To begin reporting again, complete the appropriate weekly FSIS 6200 at the end of the first week of slaughter and resume normal reporting.
3. Withdrawn Operations. If federal inspection is withdrawn from the establishment, submit a "NO KILL" report, and write across the face of the form "inspection withdrawn (date) " and the date officially withdrawn.
4. Normal Operations. (See Attachments 5, 6, and 7)
  - a. Heading
    1. Week Ending. Enter Saturday's date for the reporting period.
    2. Plant Number. Enter the official establishment number as shown in Block 2 of MP Form 451, Grant of Inspection.
    3. Region and Postal State. Enter regional and state code. Use postal code for state (e.g., CA for California, NY for New York).
    4. Species. On the form for Sheep and Goats and Equine and "Others", check the box to indicate the species being reported. Report mules and horses as equine. Buffalo, reindeer, and other species should be specified in the block marked "Other" on FSIS 6200-13.
    5. Total Hours. Add the figures in the total hours blocks on the daily FSIS 6200-14 for the species being reported and round to the nearest 1/4 hour. Enter the total hours for the week.
    6. U. S. Suspects. Record the total number of animals handled as "U. S. Suspects" (including tuberculosis reactors and brucellosis reactors) in

the appropriate block, according to the class of animal.

7. Chain Speed.

a. In establishments where moving conveyors are not used to move the carcass for inspection, enter NA in this block.

b. In establishments where the carcass is inspected on a moving conveyor, determine chain speed as follows:

1. Choose a point where the carcass rail runs adjacent to the viscera inspection table.

2. Locate a fixed object or reference point that a finger (pusher, spacer) on the moving conveyor passes.

3. Start timing when a finger passes the reference point. The next finger to pass the reference point will be number 1, the following will be number 2, etc. Count for at least 1 minute. Estimate that portion of the distance between the last finger to pass the reference point and the next approaching finger. For example, if half the distance between the fingers has passed, it would be counted as .5. If three quarters has passed, it would be counted as .75, etc.

4. If the time spent counting fingers is 1 minute, the number should be multiplied to calculate the chain speed in carcasses per hour. For example, during 1 minute, six fingers and 80% of the distance to the seventh finger passed the reference point, making the number 6.8. This number (6.8) is then multiplied times 60 to get 408 carcasses per hour. Chain speed must be recorded in carcasses per hour, therefore, if a unit of time other than 1 minute is used to count fingers, the multiplier must be adjusted accordingly.

5. For slaughter lines where carcasses are not placed on every finger, the skipped finger is counted as though it were actually pushing a carcass.

c. In establishments that slaughter multiple classes of the same species; for



example, cows, steers, and heifers, calculate the chain speed when the class which has the fastest speed is being slaughtered.

d. Record the highest chain speed calculated during the week.

8. Total Head Slaughtered. Record the number of animals slaughtered in each class.

9. On-line Inspectors. Record the total number of on-line head, viscera and rail (or cervical, viscera and carcass) inspectors. (Include food inspectors only, not VMOs.)

10. Off-line Inspectors. Record the number of slaughter inspectors in allied departments and ante-mortem inspection. (Do not include VMOs or processing inspectors.)

b. In-Plant Tests. Record the numbers of in-plant tests conducted in the appropriate blocks.

c. Specimens Collected. Record the total number of blood samples collected for brucellosis testing. Using the appropriate block, indicate whether these were collected by an inspector or by a contractor. Special blood collections should be reported in the "OTHER" block. Record the number of tuberculosis and residue specimens submitted in the appropriate blocks. Report routine histopathological and parasitic specimens submitted in the "OTHER" block.

d. Livers Condemned. Add the entries in each block of the "Livers Condemned" section of the FSIS Form 6200-14, and enter each total in the corresponding block of the weekly FSIS Form 6200.

e. Signature. Each FSIS Form 6200 must be signed by the official who prepared the report.

f. Disposition of Carcasses. From the daily FSIS Form 6200-14, enter the total number of dispositions recorded for each disease or condition. Enter each total in the appropriate block or column according to the disposition, disease code, and the class of animal. Ante-mortem condemnations should not be included with post-mortem condemnations but should be reported in the appropriate column labelled Ante-mortem condemned. Dispositions of carcasses retained pending laboratory results should be reported for the week the results are received.

D. Special Surveys. This section is reserved for special surveys which will give estimates of prevalence levels of particular selected diseases/conditions. It will be used only when specific information is

required to monitor certain diseases of interest for a given period of time. Instructions for completing the special surveys will be on an as-needed basis.

R.J. PRUCHA  
Deputy Administrator  
Meat and Poultry Inspection Operations

ATTACHMENTS (SEE PAPER COPY OF DIRECTIVE)

Attachment 1 - Preparation of Report Heading of FSIS 6200-14, Daily Disposition Record

Attachment 2 - Preparation of Unlisted Tags Section of FSIS 6200-14, Daily Disposition Record

Attachment 3 - FSIS Form 6200-14, Daily Disposition Record

Attachment 4 - Disease Code List

Weekly Forms - Ante Mortem and Post Mortem Inspection Summary. Attachment 5 - FSIS Form 6200-10 (Cattle)

Attachment 6 - FSIS Form 6200-11, (Swine)

Attachment 7 - FSIS Form 6200-12 (Sheep and Goats)

Attachment 8 - FSIS Form 6200-13 (Equine)

Attachment 9 - FSIS Form 6200-15 (Calves)